MAY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3076.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1789.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED, *and Sold by*

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

1. A Hiſtory of the late Siege of Gibraltar, with a deſcription and account of that garriſon. By a Captain in the late 72d regiment. The fourth edition, with a copious table of contents. *Price*, bound, 6*ſ*.

*** The above hiſtory of the ſiege of Gibraltar has been compiled from obſervations, daily noted down upon the ſpot; aſſiſted by the information and remarks of ſeveral reſpectable characters, who alſo were eye-witneſſes of the tranſactions therein recorded. It muſt be remembered, that the hiſtory of this ſiege is not that of a *month*, or of a *year*, but that it embraces a period of near FOUR YEARS, exhibiting a ſeries of operations perhaps unparalelled.

2. The Beauties of Sterne; including all the pathetic tales, and moſt diſtinguiſhed obſervations on life. The 10th edition, with conſiderable additions. *Price* 4*ſ*2.---Nine large editions of the Beauties of Sterne have now paſſed the preſs, which, in ſo ſhort a time, is a ſtriking teſt of its ſuperior excellence over every other ſelection of proſe beauties extant. Two pleaſing Epitaphs from the Annual Regiſter are introduced into *this* edition, which, with the pieces preſixed to the former editions, are the beſt poetic productions that have yet appeared in praiſe of this favorite author.

3. Ela, or the Deluſions of the Heart; a tale founded on facts. To which are added, Henry and Emma, a poem, by M. Prior, Eſquire: alſo the Deſerted Village, a poem, by O. Goldſmith, Eſquire. *Price*, ſewed, 2*ſ*6.

4. The Apollo; being a collection of ſuch Engliſh Songs as are moſt eminent for poetical merit. To which is added, a table of firſt lines, with the authors names annexed. *Price*, ſewed, 2*ſ*6.

5. The Life of Baron Frederick Trenk.---Tranſlated from the German by Thomas Holcroft. *Price*, bound, 8*ſ*4.

†‡† Subſcriptions received by ſaid SPOTSWOOD for the *Columbian Magazine*, *American Muſeum*, and *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, and forwarded as ſoon as publiſhed to any part of the United States.

Juſt imported in the Levant, from Liverpool, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

The corner of Front and Market-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

CAPPED and Jewelled, and other warranted Watches, Moon and plain arched japaned clock faces, watch dials, large and ſmall bench and hand vizes, large and ſmall plyers, hand and other ſhears, cutting nippers, ſliding tongues, large and ſmall turn-benches, large and ſmall ſcrew plates, large and ſmall ſtakes and beek irons, ſaws, braſs and ſteel calipers, blow pipes, engravers, large and ſmall, Turkey oil-ſtones, ſcratch bruſhes, magnifying glaſſes, large and ſmall ſcrew drivers, large and ſmall hammers, clock and watch braches, ſilver and gilt pendents, mains, centers, and other wheels, pinions, verges, ſteel and gilt hands, ſteel and braſs balances, ſcrew-keys, bruſhes, ſteel, braſs and pinion wire, 30 hour clock lines, catgut, ſteel dril bows, ſcrew dividers, large and general aſſortment of clock and watch files, ground and unground glaſſes, ditto for timepieces, watch, clock and timepiece ſprings, gilt and ſteel keys, chains and ſtrings, cornelian and other ſeals, and a number of other things too tedious to mention.

On hand, an elegant Chamber Clock, Moon and Plain arched ditto; new and old watches bought, ſold and repaired.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 28th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, containing 116 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of William Clark, Thomas Thornborough, John Young and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Abraham Ford, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the ſecond day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 213 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Robert Burnes, James Dyſart, John Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Hugh M'Guire, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 175 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Henderſon, James Sterrett, John Elliot and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Dan. Griffith, Eſquire, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing in the whole 156 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of John Thompſon, Samuel Blair, David Kennedy and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Love, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

BARK *wanted in Philadelphia.*

A LARGE Quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, White and Black Oak, and Birch and Hemlock. It is requeſted by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when ſtripped, and as ſpeedily as they can, after it is ſufficiently dried, bring it to town; for want of which care they have ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

April 11, 1789. †4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED (*Price* Fifty Cents---or Half a Dollar) and SOLD, by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

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The whole adapted to the commerce of the United States; and comprehending every thing neceſſary to a complete practical knowledge of the Science of Arithmetic.

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COMPLETE Compting-Houſe and Watch Seals, made of the beſt Pinchbeck, not inferior in colour to gold, with the initials of any perſon's name, in a cypher, engraved after the famous Lockington's London patent cypher-book.

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Tea-Setts and Side-Boards of Plate, made in the moſt faſhionable manner, of ſilver equal to dollars, and not inferior in workmanſhip to any from Europe, at 13*ſ*6 per ounce for ſilver and making; or thoſe that chooſe to find their own ſilver ſhall have it made for 4*ſ*6 per ounce.

Old Plate cleaned, and made to look as well as new, at 2*d* per ounce.

Hair curiouſly worked in any device, to the greateſt perfection, for ſmall lockets, pins or rings, &c. at HALF A DOLLAR each device.

Miniature Pictures neatly ſet in gold, for ONE GUINEA each; and every other article proportionably low.

HE likewiſe begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has juſt received, by the laſt veſſels from Europe,

A *Moſt Brilliant Aſſortment* of every article in his line of buſineſs, all which he is determined to ſell on the moſt equitable terms; and he flatters himſelf the public will find their advantage to make trial, as it is a particular point with him to ſell for the ſmalleſt profit, which his long reſidence in England, and the number of workmen he employs, enable him to do.

Watches carefully cleaned and repaired; mourning and other RINGS executed at the ſhorteſt notice, with every other article in his way.

The loweſt prices aſked, and no abatement made on any one article.

The utmoſt value given for old gold, ſilver-lace, and diamonds; and alſo for old watches and jewellery, &c. &c.

Paper money, and all kinds of public ſecurities, taken in payment; and a good allowance made to thoſe who buy for exportation, or to ſell again.

Country orders punctually executed as if the parties were preſent; and the money ſhall be returned for any article, ſo ſent, that is not approved of.

Experienced Workmen in the different branches, as above, will meet with encouragement due to their merit.

N. B. A YOUTH, of reputable parents, who is converſant in accounts, is wanted as an apprentice.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof beſt watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over ſhot griſt-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken ſettlement, about 25 miles weſt of the town of Reading; alſo a new griſt and ſaw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, about 40 miles weſt of Reading, all in Berks county. And ſeveral tracts of excellent land, with mill ſeats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many ſons to ſettle, will exchange them for leſſer tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Cheſter counties.

Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, the beſt kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and ſuitable for every branch of the boulting buſineſs; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and ſelling boulting cloths, on reaſonable terms, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 19, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

LONDON, March 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

TUESDAY, March 10.

THE Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Carmarthen, Lord Sydney, the Duke of Chandos, and the Earl of Saliſbury, being in their robes, and ſeated, the Gentleman Uſher of the black rod was ſent to the Commons, to deſire their immediate attendance; and the Speaker being at the bar, attended with a great number of Members.

The Lord Chancellor delivered the following ſpeech to both Houſes:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majeſty, not thinking fit to be preſent here this day in his Royal Perſon, has been pleaſed to cauſe a commiſſion to be iſſued under his great ſeal, authoriſing and commanding the commiſſioners who are appointed by former letters patent to hold this Parliament, to open and declare certain further cauſes for holding the ſame, which commiſſion you will now hear read."

And the ſame being read accordingly, the Chancellor then ſaid:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In obedience to his Majeſty's commands, and by virtue of both commiſſions, already mentioned to you, one of which has now been read, we proceed to lay before you ſuch further matters as his Majeſty has judged proper to be now communicated to his Parliament.

"His Majeſty being, by the bleſſing of Providence, happily recovered from the ſevere indiſpoſition with which he has been afflicted, and being enabled to attend to the public affairs of his kingdom, has commanded us to convey to you his warmeſt acknowledgments for the additional proofs which you have given of your affectionate attachment to his perſon, and of your zealous concern for the honor and intereſts of his crown, and the ſecurity and good government of his dominions.

"The interruption which has neceſſarily been occaſioned to the public buſineſs will, his Majeſty doubts not, afford you an additional incitement to apply yourſelves, with as little delay as poſſible, to the different objects of national concern which require your attention.

"His Majeſty has likewiſe ordered us to acquaint you, that ſince the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion he has concluded a treaty of defenſive alliance with his good brother the King of Pruſſia, copies of which will be laid before you: that his Majeſty's endeavours were employed, during the laſt ſummer, in conjunction with his allies, in order to prevent, as much as poſſible, the extenſion of hoſtilities in the North, and to manifeſt his deſire of effecting a general pacification: That no opportunity will be neglected, on his part, to promote this ſalutary object; and that he has, in the mean time, the ſatisfaction of receiving from all foreign courts continued aſſurances of their friendly diſpoſitions to this country.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"We are commanded by his Majeſty to acquaint you, that the eſtimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you; and that he is perſuaded of your readineſs to make the neceſſary proviſions for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it particularly in charge from his Majeſty to aſſure you, that you cannot ſo effectually meet the moſt earneſt wiſh of his Majeſty's heart, as by perſevering in your uniform exertions for the public welfare, and by improving every occaſion to promote the proſperity of his faithful people, from whom his Majeſty has received ſuch repeated and affecting marks of invariable zeal, loyalty, and attachment, and whoſe happineſs he muſt ever conſider as inſeparable from his own."

After which Lord Cheſterfield roſe, and moved an humble addreſs in anſwer to the ſame, which was ſeconded by Lord Cathcart. Earl Stanhope ſpoke afterwards, and the queſtion being put, the addreſs was agreed to, *nemine diſſentiente.*

Lord Morton then moved a congratulatory meſſage to the Queen, which was ſeconded by Lord Hawkeſbury, and their Lordſhips directed to wait upon her Majeſty with the ſame.

Lord Hawkeſbury afterwards moved the order of the day, for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee on the further conſideration of the bill, entituled, "An act to provide for the care of his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and for the adminiſtration of the Royal Authority during the continuance of his Majeſty's illneſs." And the ſame having been read, his Lordſhip moved to diſcharge the order, which was carried.

His Lordſhip obſerved, that his Majeſty's happy recovery, and the proceedings of the day, having entirely done away the object of the bill, he ſhould move, "that the bill be rejected," which was agreed to by the houſe.

BOSTON, April 30.

The moſt diſtinguiſhed among the ſages of antiquity have left it upon record, as the dictate of reaſon and the reſult of experience, "*that the only ſolid baſis on which to eſtabliſh the public happineſs, is a Reverence for the Deity.*" May the people of the United States imbibe this ſentiment, with all the *additional force* with which it comes attended from the SACRED ORACLES.

Board, in New-York, is very high---from ſeven to nine dollars per week, excluſive of firing and liquor----Servants' board twenty ſhillings.

May 4. We hear the ſtate of Connecticut are about preſenting every member of the new Congreſs with cloth ſufficient for a ſuit of clothes; and that it is to be the manufacture of that ſtate.

WORCESTER, April 30.

On Tueſday laſt the firſt piece of corduroy made at the manufactory in this town was taken out of the loom; to ſay that it looks well, and equal to any of the ſame quality imported from a foreign market, might be thought only to be retailing the common prejudices of people in general in their own favour, when they enter into buſineſs and view the firſt product of their labours: But, throwing partiality aſide, we would only obſerve, that good judges ſpeak highly of it, and give it a decided preference to that imported from Great-Britain----The carding machine, which is really a great curioſity, has been ſome time compleated, as well as the ſpinning-machine. In a little time it is hoped that the quantity of corduroys, jeans, &c. made in this town, will be ſufficient to ſupply the inhabitants of this county, and be the means of ſaving a conſiderable ſum of money among ourſelves.

NEW-HAVEN, April 30.

A correſpondent wiſhes to know, what ſhould induce Congreſs to lay a duty of not more than one third part ſo much ad valorem on bottled porter, as on porter in caſks; if revenue be the ſole object, bottled porter is not ſo eaſily ſmuggled as porter in caſks. It is one of the moſt expenſive luxuries that we import. So far as regulation of commerce is concerned, every reaſon is in favor of a much higher, inſtead of a much lower duty; for encouraging the glaſs manufactory is as important as increaſing porter brewers.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

WHEREAS all Servatnts and others, employed to procure Provisions or supplies for the Houshold of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, will be furnished with monies for those purposes. *Notice is therefore given*, That no Accounts, for the payment of which the Public might be considered as responsible, are to be opened with any of them.

SAMUEL FRAUNCES, *Steward of the Houshold.*

We are happy to inform our readers, in addition to the preceding notification, that we understand THE PRESIDENT is determined to pursue that system of regularity and œconomy in his houshold, which has always marked his public and private life. As a proof of this we learn, That the Steward is obliged, by the articles of agreement, to exhibit, weekly, a fair statement of the receipts and expenditures of monies by him for and on account of THE PRESIDENT's Houshold, to such person as THE PRESIDENT may appoint to inspect the same; together with the several bills and receipts of payment for those articles which may be purchased by him, where such bills and receipts can be obtained. And it is likewise strongly inculcated upon the Steward, to guard against any waste or extravagance, that might be committed by the servants of the family.

The late intimation, that a GREAT PERSONAGE will not expect visits on Sunday, has received the applause of all orders of citizens: The *serious* part of the community feel highly gratified in this mark of respect to what they consider a DIVINE INJUNCTION---while those, who do not reflect upon the subject in so solemn a point of view, yet, as good members of society, they rejoice in the circumstance, as sanctioning a wise and political institution.---Happy talent! of adopting such regulations, as meet the approbation of all classes, and give offence to none.

The public addresses presented to the PRESIDENT of the United States wear a different complexion from productions on similar occasions, heretofore offered to distinguished characters: It has been remarked, that these addresses are replete with the impressive sentiments of the heart, and produce corresponding sensations in the minds of every reader.

A *national spirit* distinguishes and adorns the present age---It is discovered in private circles, in villages, in towns, and cities---It shines in the acts and doings of the associated bodies of mechanics, farmers and merchants, by their emulation, industry and enterprize, by their improvements in arts, agriculture, manufactures, and patriotic contributions and exertions to promote plans of public utility; but the full force and glory of this SPIRIT blazes with meridian lustre in the great national Council, where even LOCAL interests are advocated only upon NATIONAL PRINCIPLES, and as they may ultimately advance the happiness and prosperity of the Union.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, on the day of his inauguration, appeared dressed in a complete suit of HOME-SPUN CLOATHS; but the cloth was of so FINE A FABRIC, AND SO HANDSOMELY FINISHED, that it was universally mistaken for a foreign manufactured superfine cloth.

His Excellency THE VICE-PRESIDENT appeared also in a suit of American Manufacture---and several of the Members of both Houses are distinguished by the same token of attention to the manufacturing interest of their country.

From this bright Æra, see Columbia rise!
Her Empire prep'd by him who arch'd the Skies!
Freedom and Independence---ARTS and Peace,
Shall crown the Scene till Time and Nature cease.

By accounts from Boston it appears, that the *Tradesmen* and *Manufacturers* of that metropolis are following the patriotic example of their brethren of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, in associating for the promotion of the manufactures of the union: They all are turning their attention to the Grand Council of the nation, as the only adequate source of relief---the prop of their hopes, and from whose power alone such great NATIONAL OBJECTS can receive competent encouragement, support and protection.

The Duck Manufactory in Boston is patronized by gentlemen of the first character and fortune in that place; and there is the greatest probability that the navigation of that state will, in a few years, be wafted to every quarter of the globe, by canvas from the American Looms.

The Manufacturing House for Duck in Boston is pleasantly situated at the south west part of the town.

The building is 180 feet long---two stories high---the upper part is improved by the spinners of the chains, or warp of the Duck---sixteen young women, and as many girls, under the direction of a steady matron, are here employed.

In the lower part there are twenty-eight looms, which can turn out two pieces of duck, or 40 yards each, per week.

This Manufactory is a very great public benefit, as it employs a great number of the poor.

PITTSBURG, April 18.

Extract of a letter from Kentuckey, dated March 2.

"A general and uninterrupted trade has taken place between the inhabitants of this country and those of the Spanish settlements at New-Orleans; several boats, loaded with goods, to a very considerable amount, have arrived here---and in return, they took large quantities of tobacco, beef, corn, &c. and that, from every appearance, this traffic was likely to be continued and carried on with the greatest alacrity, which cannot fail proving of the most infinite mutual advantage.

April 25. A report being circulated the beginning of this week, that the Indians had killed a white man who was working at Capt. James O'Harra's saw-mill, about one mile from this town, on the opposite side of the Allegheny river, it is with singular pleasure we can contradict it, and assure the public that no circumstance whatever has happened, that could give the least ground for such a propagation.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 13.

The people of Pensylvania are *earnestly* requested by a correspondent to pay due attention to these two FACTS.---

1st. That the minority of the first meeting of the present House of Assembly refused to take the oath to the Constitution of the United States, alledging that such an oath could not be taken until the State Constitution should be made to conform.

2dly. That fourteen of that minority have said in their address, that the majority have violated their oaths in desiring to know of the people their sense of the propriety of calling a Convention, for the purpose of making our State Constitution to conform.

It is to be hoped, says a correspondent that the committee lately appointed to ascertain the debts of the United States will not forget to report the debts of each state to its citizens. These, it is said, are equal to the whole debt of the United States.

We hear from Cumberland county, that the ANTI-FEDERAL MINORITY are very active in opposing the measures that have been taken to conform our State Constitution to the government of the United States. Every step they have taken shews the necessity of our having a protecting government in Pennsylvania;---for they have proceeded to such acts of violence against the federal party, that they dare not sign petitions for a Convention, lest they should have their houses burnt, or be way-laid in travelling through the county. It is for the honor of our state, that this anti-federalism is confined to Cumberland county. In the adjoining county of York it is expected nine tenths of the inhabitants will sign the petitions for a Convention. The conduct of Cumberland county should quicken the industry of all concerned, in getting subscribers to the petitions in the federal counties.

A gentleman, who has lately visited the country between the Delaware and the Susquehanna, has calculated that there are SUGAR MAPLE TREES enough in the state of Pennsylvania to make as much sugar as could be consumed in the United States. This Maple Sugar has been examined in Philadelphia, and yields *loaves* equal in quality to that which is made from the juice of the West-India sugar cane. To freemen, its sweetness ought to be enhanced by the reflection, that it is not stained with the sweat and blood of Negroe Slaves.

The price of BOARDING, in New-York, says a late traveller, is nearly *twice* as high as in the city of Philadelphia. This must, in part, be ascribed to the former being only half as large as the latter city---And should furnish a substantial reason why the Congress should prefer Philadelphia to New-York, as the place of their residence. It ought to be remembered, that the board of the members of the Congress is to be paid out of a common treasury, and of course, that every citizen of the United States must pay his proportion of it.---

The same traveller cannot help expressing the most alarming apprehensions at the zeal and steadiness with which he heard a certain eloquent member of the House of Representatives, from the *city of New-York*, oppose every measure which affected the trade or dignity of the merchants and parliament of Great-Britain.---

The Congress have shewn their good sense and independence of of monarchical and European habits, by refusing to give TITLES to their President and Vice-President. Such conduct demonstrates the progress of reason and republicanism in our country. James the Second, it is said, created above 100 Baronets upon his accession to the throne of England. The witty Charles the Second observed upon this act, that the title of Baron had some advantages connected with it, for it placed a man in the House of Peers, but the *net*, which James the Second had added to the word Baron, was only contrived to "catch fools with." The same may be said of titles in the United States. They are only calculated to please children and fools ----It is to be wished, that the promiscuous use of the titles *Honorable---Worshipful*, &c. was banished from our legislatures and courts. They smell of the *corruptions* of European government.----

In the year 1850, it will probably be as incredible, that the citizens of the United States (with their present immense resources for manufactures of all kinds) imported their cloathing from a country 3000 miles distant from them, as it now is, that some of the inhabitants of Maryland once imported flour, for the use of their tables, from the city of London.----The books of an eminent merchant, of the last generation in Maryland show, that this was actually the case, and at a time too, when that State was considerably advanced in population and refinement. Europe, has in her days of barbarism exhibited similar instances of folly. The Swedes once imported all their vegetables from Holland.---

It is extremely flattering and agreeable to Pennsylvania to observe, that in but one instance, has any of her delegates opposed the duties, reported by the committee of the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on Tuesday last, Mr. Benson, from the committee appointed to consider and report whether any, and what, stile or titles should be given to the President and Vice President, reported, That it would be improper to give any other than those mentioned in the constitution.---This report the House accepted.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Fifth Month (May) 4. 1789.

At the election held this day at the Hospital, the following gentlemen were chosen Managers and Treasurer for the ensuing year, viz.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Howell,	Samuel Coates,
Jonathan Shoemaker,	Thomas Penrose,
Owen Jones, jun.	Joseph Paschall,
Reynold Keen,	Samuel Clark,
Nathaniel Falconer,	Patterson Hartshorne,
Josiah Hewes,	Elliston Perot.

And MORDECAI LEWIS, Treasurer.

Fifth Month (May) 11, 1789.

At a meeting of the Managers the following gentlemen were elected Physicians, viz.

John Jones,	Benjamin Rush,
Adam Kuhn,	Thomas Parke,
James Hutchinson,	John Foulke.

Saturday arrived the ship Pigou, Captain Sutton, in 6 weeks and 4 days from London.

Captain Walter Kerr, of the ship Birmingham, from Bristol to this port, spoke, on the 3d of May, at 3 P. M. the ship Apollo, belonging to Philadelphia, out 4 days, bound to London, all well, then in lat. 39, N. and long. 68, 20, W.

On Thursday last arrived in this port the Ship Union, Captain Tuker, from Haver-de-Grace. Capt. Tucker informs, that he sailed from the above mentioned port in company with the ship Henrietta, Captain Wickes, for this port, and that there was a great demand for all kinds of bread, flour, &c. when he sailed.

From a LONDON PAPER.

March 8. A letter from Mr. Legat, Surgeon to his Majesty's garrison at St. Mary's, Scilly, dated March 2d, says,---"On Wednesday morning, about the hour of one, the ship London, of London, Capt. Alexander Curling, a lieutenant in his Majesty's navy, from Charleston, with rice, tobacco, indigo, and some specie, was totally lost on the western rocks of Scilly, and immediately went to pieces. The Captain and thirteen hands, with Mrs. Riley, widow, a passenger, and a native of Ramsgate, all perished. Joseph Tuttle, carpenter, only was miraculously saved, by being cast on rocks distinguished by the appellation of Cribbe Widden, where he remained two days and nights, great part of the time lashed to the rocks; when the gale abated, and the weather cleared, the signals he hoisted were observed by the inhabitants of Agnus-Islands, where the light-house stands, at a distance of about four miles, who on the Friday morning came and took him off, much wounded and bruised, the middle-finger nails of both hands being torne from the roots. About 3000 dollars, and £ 150 in different gold coins, that were cast on the rocks, have been preserved, as were a few silver articles of cabin furniture; but no part of the cargo or vessel saved, being both carried out to sea, the latter piece-meal, as observed by the poor wretch left to tell the melancholy affair.

"The ship sailed from Charleston on or about the 22d of January, in company with the Olive-Branch, Angus, and Castle-Douglas, Cooper.

"Thirteen hours before this accident happened, the London spoke the Olive-Branch, who informed the London they were then in 75 fathom water. The London then carrying much sail, at dusk the preceding evening left the Olive-Branch about two leagues astern; and they no sooner discovered the light, which they supposed the Eddistone, but found themselves entangled with breakers, which every effort could not clear, and the ship fell on the rocks, and in less than 15 minutes every mast was gone, the stern carried away, the vessel in pieces, and every soul swept into the sea, and their bodies not since seen. The man saved has made a deposition to each particular circumstance.

Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, May 4, 1789.

THE House met agreeably to adjournment.

A petition from the shipwrights of the town of Baltimore was presented by Mr. Smith, and being read, was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Madison gave notice, that on the fourth Monday of the present month he should introduce the subject of amendments to the Constitution, agreeably to the fifth article of the Constitution: He thought it necessary thus early to mention the business, as it was weighty and important, and upon motion, the time proposed by the gentleman was assigned.

Mr. Ames presented three petitions from private persons, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Goodhue then proposed, that the remainder of the report of the committee, respecting tonnage, should be taken up.

The first article was then read, viz. That all vessels belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States should pay a tonnage duty of six cents.

Mr. Bland proposed an amendment, which was seconded, viz. That these words should be added---except vessels bound from one port to another within the United States.

The gentleman observed, that as the article now stood it was contrary to the express letter and meaning of the constitution, which provides that vessels bound to or from one state shall not be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

Mr. Lawrence was opposed to the amendment: he thought that the constitution fully warranted the laying a tonnage duty---that the article the gentleman referred to was plain in its meaning, and ought to be construed only as referring to entrances and clearances at a third port---coasting vessels were greatly benefited by light-houses, pilotage, &c. and it was but reasonable that they should pay for those advantages.

Mr. Madison was in sentiment with Mr. Lawrence in his construction of the meaning of the clause in the constitution. The ideas of some gentlemen upon it, he observed, were unreasonable and inconsistent, he conceived, with the constitution, and must in their opinion totally defeat the revenue---for if vessels were not obliged to enter and clear at *some port*, the whole duties might be evaded: He thought the construction of the article simple, and easy to comprehend.

Mr. Bland replied, that he was not convinced of the impropriety of his motion---The gentleman's reasoning, he conceived, went too far---here was a plain, positive declaration, and if we were to suppose, that because the Constitution gave Congress necessary powers, it gave them every power, they would be absolute at once: The article was definite, he conceived; but gentlemen have put different constructions upon it----it was however well known, that the Convention, in framing this article, designed to encourage the coasting trade.

Mr. Livermore, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Clymer coincided in sentiment with Mr. Madison.

Mr. Boudinot observed, that this amendment would deprive Congress of all powers to raise a revenue: The Constitution had vested such powers in Congress, and they were sworn to support the Constitution: When these powers were duly considered, he presumed that it would not be contended that they had not this in particular: The idea of the Convention in the construction of the clause was to preclude all partiality to any individual state: It moreover extends, he observed, to all vessels indiscriminately, so that the construction of the gentleman goes to exempt all from any obligation to pay duties. Sir, shall a vessel bound to Europe not pay tonnage, because she may collect her cargo at different ports upon the continent---this would entirely overset the whole system of revenue.

Mr. Bland replied, that the Constitution was express, that no duty should be imposed or paid by one state on the articles of another: Tonnage was a duty of this description.

Mr. Madison said, it is expresly declared by the Constitution, that Congress shall have power to regulate trade: but if they cannot oblige vessels to enter and clear, to what purpose is this power given? Can they be said to regulate trade in any degree whatever?

Mr. Sylvester observed, that the article was explicit as words could make it; to his apprehension, these words, "in another," plainly indicated that the duty had been paid at some one port, to entitle to an exemption from duties in another.

Upon the votes being taken, it passed in the negative, so that Mr. Bland's amendment was lost.

The first article was then put and carried.

The second article was also voted, with this amendment, the insertion of the word NOW, before owned---as it now stands.

The third article came next in course, viz. Upon all vessels owned by the subjects of powers with whom the United States had formed treaties, &c.

Mr. Lawrence proposed, and was seconded, that the words "with whom the United States had formed treaties," should be struck out of the report.

This produced a debate, which was supported with spirit and ingenuity on both sides.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that the present situation of the United States should lead her to observe a perfect neutrality with respect to all foreign nations, whether in treaty with us or not---that we had not shipping sufficient to export the produce of the country---consequently, we must employ foreign vessels---nations in treaty could not furnish us, and therefore we were under the necessity to employ the British, those of our allies, and American, to transport our produce, or else it must perish in our hands. This necessity places us in the power of foreigners, and gives them every advantage.---Freight will be inhanced in proportion to the tonnage, so that this discrimination operates as a bounty to foreigners, and a tax upon our own produce. But I appeal to gentlemen (Mr. Lawrence said) whether the produce of the country can bear any addition to its price? With respect to rice and tobacco, gentlemen from the southward must determine. As to the produce of the eastern and northern states, it was well known it could not: the eastern fisheries, it had been plainly proved, were in a declining situation already. This discrimination will be considered as a retaliating measure.----It is fact, that no commercial treaties now exist between the United States and Spain, Portugal and Britain. We carried on a great trade with those countries; we might form such treaties; but such regulations as were now proposed would produce similar on their part; and in that case, our condition, bad as it is, will be changed for the worse, as the fish from the eastern states will be incumbered with duties in Spain and Portugal. As the measure respected Great-Britain, the gentleman thought it was better to negociate, than to wage a war of regulations. It would be better to try this mode at the present---the other would always be in our power. This discrimination will have a disagreeable effect: Great-Britain is rich, old and powerful: we now derive advantages, great and many, in our intercourse with them. Their ports in India were open to us----a trade that was considered of immense importance, and which the influence of that nation in India could materially affect, either in our favor or against. The gentleman hoped we should, therefore, adopt a negociation, before we tried the proposed expedient.

Mr. Madison considered the subject as involving a general question how far any discrimination should be made? Gentlemen had observed, that our shipping was not sufficient; he believed that was the fact at present---and if we did not want a maritime power---if the United States did not need a navy, he should be for opening our ports to the whole world. But it is, sir, (the gentleman observed) necessary to provide for our security-----and though we may be obliged to pay a temporary advance, and make some sacrifice to obtain it, yet it would prove a saving in the end, and may prevent the horrors of war.

Nothing essentially different, from what had before been offered, has been now said. I shall therefore reserve myself to make a motion, that time may be given for the operation of this duty.

It is evident, that the sentiments of the people are in favour of a discrimination, evidenced by the separate attempts of the respective governments; and if in the first act of Congress this

diſtinction ſhould be aboliſhed, we ſhall certainly diſappoint our conſtituents. The gentleman laſt ſpeaking contends, that we enjoy advantages in our connexions and trade with Great-Britain. But, ſir, it is evident, that the object of that nation has been an univerſal monopoly: ſelfiſh in her commercial regulations, we derive no benefits from her, but ſuch as are extorted by her attention to her own neceſſities, and our peculiar advantages: There was a moment when Great-Britain would have negociated, but reverting to her narrow policy, the want of power on our part was objected to. The executive of that country have the power to regulate their commerce as the ſtate of things here may dictate, varying their ſyſtems ſo as to promote their own intereſt. I do not fear their retaliating---they have no new expedients to try: If neceſſary, the people will aſſociate, and it is very certain, that ſince the reſources of the country have been explored, and our capacity for manufactures aſcertained, an aſſociation againſt their manufactory will now produce a greater conſternation than ever. I conceive we have nothing to apprehend: but ſuppoſing the worſt, what grievous wound can Great-Britain inflict? Reſtrictions on the trade to the Weſt Indies would ſoon bring them to reaſon; they muſt depend for the neceſſaries of life in thoſe iſlands on this country entirely, in a few years. What do we want from Great Britain?---we may make them depend upon us, and ſhe would very ſoon ſacrifice her pride rather than ſacrifice the eſſentials of her trade and manufactures. Their iſlands depend upon us for ſubſiſtence-- -at this moment we hear of the cry of diſtreſs from one of them: We have nothing to fear, the fears are on their ſide. I have not time particularly to go into a compariſon of the commerce of foreign countries, but our OIL is now received upon peculiar advantages in France: Our RICE will ſoon be admitted, according to the beſt accounts. We ſhould not ſurely diſcourage our allies at this intereſting period; there are between 80 and 90 000 hogſheads of tobacco exported to England, and but about 16,000 are conſumed in that kingdom; the reſt was re-ſhipped by the merchants of Great-Britain, to all parts of the continent, and the ſame may be ſaid of the principal part of our produce ſent to that country. Our ALLIES merit ſome advantages to place their navigation upon more equal terms: It would be pleaſing, ſir, if ſome diſtinction could be made in favor of Spain and Portugal, but, at preſent, I do not ſee how it can be done. Treaties, however, may ſoon be formed between us and thoſe powers: I rely upon the conſiſtency of conduct which will be obſerved by this Houſe. Our conſtituents are all anxious for ſome diſcrimination, and will be diſappointed ſhould the words in the report be ſtruck out. I do not contend for a great difference, but a difference is neceſſary, politic and juſt.

Mr. Fitzſimons obſerved, that Great-Britain takes excluſively from us, lumber---if 40s. per thouſand duty was laid, they muſt pay it; the ſame may be ſaid of proviſions: This was proved by the riſe of theſe articles, and the riſe of their freight---the freight was not in proportion to the tonnage-- the rice of Carolina was another article not to be produced elſewhere---flaxſeed and potaſh alſo from the eaſtward---6ſ8 duty on tonnage had been paid in ſome of the ſtates, but it did not enhance freight, the charges fall on the conſumer. He acknowledged there might be ſome difficulties on account of Spain and Portugal, but none with Great-Britain; we were their beſt cuſtomers.

Mr. Wadſworth was oppoſed to all diſcrimination---we enjoyed, he obſerved, great advantages in our trade with Great-Britain: Our flaxſeed, potaſh, naval ſtores and lumber, were carried there upon equal and better terms than from other countries, that they were not confined to our markets for theſe articles was well known; that to deprive ourſelves of this market would be the greateſt ill policy, as we could find no ſubſtitute: It had been acknowledged that the ſhipping of the ſtates was not ſufficient to tranſport the productions of the country. In this ſituation ſhall we prohibit a competition between the ſeveral maritime powers, for our carrying trade, and ſuffer our produce to periſh on our own hands? Policy forbids it---the ſtate of the union forbids it---and he conceived the Houſe would be in favor of the motion to ſtrike out the clauſe in the report.----Several other gentlemen ſpoke upon the ſubject: Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Madiſon again; but the ſubſtance of the whole debate is contained in the foregoing.

The vote being taken to ſtrike out the words "with whom "the United States have formed treaties," it paſſed in the negative, ſo the motion of the Honorable Mr. Lawrence, was loſt.

The Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 5, 1789.

Rev. Mr. Linn, the Chaplain of the Houſe, officiated for the firſt time.

Mr. Benſon preſented the report of the committee, appointed to conſider what title, or whether any other than what the Conſtitution points out, ſhould be given to the Preſident and other officers of the national government---which was, that it was not proper to give any other title than what the Conſtitution contains.---This report was unanimouſly accepted.

Mr. Madiſon, one of the committee appointed to anſwer the Speech of THE PRESIDENT, introduced the report of that committee, which being read by the clerk, it was referred to a committee of the whole Houſe----where being read and amended, was unanimouſly paſſed, and afterwards accepted by the Houſe.

Mr. Bland introduced the reſolution of the ſtate of Virginia, upon the ſubject of amendments, which, after ſome converſation, was ordered to be entered on the journals of the Houſe, and the original depoſited with the files in the clerk's office.

That part of the report of the committee of the whole, reſpecting tonnage, was then reſumed----upon which Mr. Jackſon propoſed that the ſum of 30 cents on foreign tonnage of nations in alliance, ſhould be ſtruck out, and 20 inſerted.---No deciſion was had upon the propoſition, when the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1789.

The Houſe being met, they proceeded to read the bill for laying certain duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States.

Ordered, That it be referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Heiſter preſented a petition from Arthur Grier, of Pennſylvania, ſtating, that by certain calculations he hath aſcertained the mode of obtaining the longitude at ſea---praying the countenance of Congreſs, and that they would paſs a law, ſecuring to him the ſole right of vending and uſing his reſpective improvements.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the bill, with amendments from the Senate, reſpecting the manner of taking certain oaths, was read, and the amendments concurred in.

Mr. Lawrence preſented the application of the Legiſlature of New-York, dated 5th February laſt, for calling a Convention to conſider amendments, which, after being read over, was diſpoſed of in the ſame manner which the application from Virginia was.

The Houſe then reſumed the further conſideration of the tonnage duty, and reſolved, that foreign veſſels belonging to nations in alliance, ſhould pay thirty cents per ton, as had formerly been agreed to in the committee of the whole.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, May 7, 1789.

Mr. William Smith reported verbally from the committee appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States, for the purpoſe of knowing when and where the Houſe ſhould attend him to deliver their addreſs, That the committee had waited on the Preſident, and that he was pleaſed to declare himſelf ready to receive the addreſs to-morrow at 12 o'clock, at ſuch place as the Houſe chuſe to appoint.

Mr. Grier's petition preſented yeſterday was referred to a committee.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the impoſt on tonnage. Which was fully debated, and eventually the report of the committee of the whole on that article agreed to, with an additional clauſe to ſecure the coaſting trade from being carried on by foreigners.

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, to except fiſhing veſſels from entering, clearing and paying a duty of 6 cents per ton in common with all other American ſhipping, but after ſome debate the motion was withdrawn.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, May 9, 1789.

The bill for the collection of the impoſt was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole.

The Houſe then went into a committee on the impoſt bill, Mr. Page in the chair.

A propoſition was made to lower the whole of the enumerated articles about one fifth. Arguments were advanced in ſupport of this motion by Mr. Ames, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Boudinot. They feared they were laid too high for collection, and that they would defeat the object of revenue which Gentlemen had in view.

Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Madiſon and Mr. Sherman, were for the duties remaining as fixed by the committee and by the Houſe. The ſubject had already been diſcuſſed three times, and nothing new was now offered to induce a change of ſentiments. They did not think the duties were too high; nothing if compared to what other nations paid: At beſt, whether they were ſo or not was mere matter of opinion, but even theſe high duties, it was to be feared, would prove inſufficient for the public wants.

The morning was ſpent in this diſcuſſion, when at length, upon repeated calls for the queſtion, it was put, and the committee divided, 19 for reducing the duty, and 26 againſt it.

After which the Houſe adjourned until Monday.

The following reſolution was agreed to by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on Tueſday, the 28th ult.

RESOLVED, That the following duties ought to be laid on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into the United States, viz.

	In Cents.
On all diſtilled ſpirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any ſtate or kingdom in alliance with the United States, per gallon,	12
On all other diſtilled ſpirits imported from any ſuch ſtate or kingdom, per gallon,	10
On all diſtilled ſpirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any ſtate or kingdom not in alliance with the United States, per gallon.	15
On all other diſtilled ſpirits, imported from any ſuch ſtate or kingdom, per gallon,	12
On molaſſes, per gallon,	6
On Madeira wine, per gallon,	25
On all other wines, per gallon,	15
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, imported in caſks,	8
On all beer, ale or porter, imported in bottles, per dozen,	25
On malt, per buſhel,	10
On brown ſugars, per lb.	1
On loaf ſugars, per lb.	3
On all other ſugars, per lb.	1½
On coffee, per lb.	2½
On cocoa, per lb.	1
On all candles of tallow, per lb.	2
On all candles of wax or ſpermaceti, per lb.	6
On cheeſe, per lb.	4
On ſoap, per lb.	2
On boots, per pair,	50
On all ſhoes, ſlippers or goloſhoes made of leather, per pair,	7
On all ſhoes or ſlippers made of ſilk or ſtuff, per pair,	10
On cables, for every cwt.	75
On tarred cordage, for every 112 lb.	75
On untarred cordage and yarn, for every 112 lb.	90
On twine or packthread, for every 112 lb.	200
On hemp per cwt. from and after 1ſt December, 1790,	60
On all ſteel, unwrought, for every 112 lb.	56
On all nails and ſpikes, per lb.	1
On ſalt per buſhel (except ſuch as may be uſed in fiſh and proviſions exported)	6
On manufactured tobacco, per lb.	6
On ſnuff, per lb.	10
On every dozen of wool and cotton cards,	50
On every buſhel of coal,	3
On pickled fiſh, per barrel,	75
On dried fiſh, per quintal,	50
On all teas imported from China or India in ſhips built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	6
On all ſouchong or other black teas, per lb.	10
On ſuperior green tea, per lb.	20
On all other teas, per lb.	10
On all other teas imported from any other country, or from China or India in ſhips which are not the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	10
On all ſouchong or other black teas, per lb.	15
On ſuperior green teas, per lb.	30
On all other green teas, per lb.	18
On all window and other glaſs, except black quart bottles, ten per cent. ad valorem.	
On all blank books,	
On all writing, printing or wrapping paper, paper hangings and paſteboard,	
On all cabinet wares,	
On all buttons of metal,	
On all ſaddles,	
On all gloves of leather,	
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either,	
On all millinery,	
On all caſtings of iron, and upon ſlit or rolled iron,	
On all leather tanned or tawed, and on all manufacture of leather, except ſuch as ſhall be otherwiſe rated,	
On canes, walking ſticks and whips,	
On cloathing ready made,	
On gold, ſilver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paſte work,	
On anchors, and	
On all wrought tin and pewter ware,	Seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.
On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaiſe, ſolo, or other two wheel carriage or parts thereof,	15 per cent ad valorem.
On all other articles, five per cent. on their value at the time and place of importation, except as follows: Tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, braſs, copper in plates, iron or braſs wire, wool, dying woods, and dying drugs, (other than indigo) raw hides, beaver, and all other furs, and deer ſkins. And provided alſo, that a drawback of ſix cents per gallon be allowed on all rum diſtilled in the United States, and which ſhall be exported without the limits thereof.	

That all the duties paid or ſecured to be paid upon goods imported, ſhall be returned or diſcharged upon ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall within months be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, except ſo much as ſhall be neceſſary to defray the expence that may have accrued by the entry and ſafe keeping thereof.

The Silk Manufactory.

The following remarks on the culture and manufacture of ſilk, were written by the Reverend Ezra Stiles, and intended for Connecticut. As the plan is equally practicable here, and as a ſpirit of encouraging domeſtic manufactures ſeems univerſally prevalent, the publication of this eſſay may probably induce ſome patriotic perſons to undertake a line of manufacture ſo likely to be of eſſential benefit to the country.

AMONG the numerous projections for the public good, hitherto not ſufficiently attended to, few demands greater encouragement than an extenſive and ſyſtematical plan for the culture of ſilk. From the examples of Perſia, Greece and Italy, it may be eaſily demonſtrated, that ſuch a plan being, by a voluntary ſilk company, carried into execution in New-England only, this culture would, within ten or fifteen years, become a produce of the value of two millions ſterling per annum, without interfering with huſbandry or any other kind of buſineſs. But in order to this, effectual care muſt be taken to ſet out about four or five million mulberry-trees, around fences, or encloſures for that purpoſe. This ſilk company ſhould conſiſt of patriotic and public ſpirited perſons, taken from every county in New-England and the adjacent ſtates, ſo as to diffuſe the mulberry-ſeed and nurſeries in every county at leaſt, and, if it could be, in every town. And when the trees ſhould be fit for tranſplanting, effectual care ſhould be taken, either by ſelling or giving away the trees, to ſee that one hundred and fifty or two hundred thouſand families be actually ſupplied with ten or twenty trees each, on condition of their being fenced and kept from cattle. The buſineſs of the company for the ſeveral ſucceeding years ſhould be only ſuperintending and taking an annual account of the number of trees actually growing, and not deſtroyed, and tranſmitting it to an annual meeting or ſtanding committee. When it ſhall be found that the trees are well grown, and to the amount of two or three millions, pretty equally diffuſed among the body of the people at large----then the ſilk worms eggs muſt be ſyſtematically diffuſed abroad through the whole; until at length the whole body of the people may ſtrike out at once into the great work.

As the ſilk, when made, will command ſilver and gold, the merchants and others will readily ſet up filatures all over the country, and buy the cocoons or ſilk balls. So that the people at large will have nothing to do but each family to raiſe its little parcel of cocoons, and ſell them to thoſe who have filatures.

The labour from the eggs to the cocoons, may be done by old men, women and children, the decrepid and invalids, in ſix weeks of June and July, only ten days of which will be hard work. In Italy, the nobility and ladies are devoted to feed ſilk worms for the ſeaſon. In China, the Empreſs herſelf, and perſons of the firſt diſtinction, as well as the body of the people, put their hands to this agreeable and uſeful employment. Were a body of the people heartily engaged in it, they could clothe themſelves more eaſily in ſilk than in woolens. But it is propoſed rather as a ſtaple for exportation, or as money to ſend abroad to Europe, and even the Levant and the Eaſt Indies, for making remittances in commerce. If the fiſhery becomes a remittance of £ 300,000 per annum, and rice £ 400 000, this of ſilk might be brought to that perfection in fifteen years, as to become an annual remittance of more than theſe two articles, with the tobacco joined to them. It is preſumed, that no kind of buſineſs, culture or manufacture, can be adopted in New-England, and indeed throughout America, which would yield ſo much for foreign commerce. It would be a certain baſis for an immenſe trade. It is worthy the attention, therefore, of the huſbandman and merchant, and indeed of the whole public, of every claſs, order and deſcription.

It is hoped ſuch a plan may be adopted and carried into execution, as it might be done with little, very little expence. Private perſons ought to be encouraged in raiſing mulberry nurſeries, of which there are already ſeveral in different parts, and particularly in the ſtate of Connecticut.

Mr. Nathaniel Aſpinwall, full of the ſpirit of the ſilk culture, has for this end planted a nurſery of fifty thouſand trees in New-Haven, and another in Kenſington, and is proceeding in this laudable work. He merits the encouragement of the public. And ſhould he meet with ſuitable encouragement, as well as others who have, of their own accord, planted nurſeries in different parts of Connecticut, it will tend, in time, to bring forward and ripen this affair for a ſyſtematical eſtabliſhment.

Drugs and Medicines,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Shop Furniture, Phials, &c. &c.

Juſt arrived in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Briſtol,

And for Sale, at very moderate Prices, by

Townſend Speakman,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

At the Bell and Dragon, four doors below the Friends Meeting-Houſe, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet,

Jeſuits-bark, Camphor, Cantharides, Jallap, Senna, Rheubarb, &c.

On very low terms by the quantity.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Put up for ſea or the uſe of families in the country, with proper directions, and Phyſicians Preſcriptions faithfully prepared.

Such as pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on ſtrict attention being paid to their orders, and his beſt endeavours to give them entire ſatisfaction. § 6w.

A FARM *wanted on rent.*

ANY perſon having a farm to rent in any of the old counties of this ſtate, may hear of a tenant for ſeveral years, by applying to the printers hereof. There muſt be a dwelling-houſe with four or five rooms, and a kitchen---alſo a barn and two or three hundred acres of land.

May 12, 1789. T f.

Allen-town, Northampton county, May 6, 1789.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, EIGHTY POUNDS in Money, including five Bank Notes each of TWENTY DOLLARS. Whoever takes up the Thief or Thieves, and ſecures him or them in any goal, ſo that he or they may be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and FIVE POUNDS for the Money, or in proportion for any part thereof, delivered to † ADAM DESHLER.

TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets, at the ſign of the *Federal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Croſs Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Alſo ſome adjacent vacant LOTS to be leaſed on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the ſtore of the ſubſcribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

March 31. WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

JESSE SHARPLES,

Takes this method of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he continues to carry on the

Saddling Buſineſs,

As uſual, in all its various branches, at his SADDLE MANUFACTORY, the north weſt corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, four doors from the Bank, and oppoſite the Croſs-keys.

WHERE he makes, and has for ſale, a quantity of ready made work, ſuch as gentlemen and ladies elegant ſaddles, plated and poliſhed bridles, an aſſortment of plated and poliſhed ſtirrups, of the moſt faſhionable kinds; ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus and portumanteau trunks, veleiſes, ſtable halters, light-horſe, jocky and velvet caps; holſters, ſword-belts and ſcabbards; horſe and chaiſe whips, bruſhes, curry-combs, mane-combs and ſpunges; horſe-nets and covers; coach, phæton and chair harneſs---alſo all kinds of waggon-harneſs.

He alſo makes travelling and other trunks, covered with leather or hair ſkin, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or ſhort credit.

Gentlemen and ladies, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well furniſhed with ſuch articles as they may want, and that their orders will be punctually attended to.

Merchants or others, who buy to ſell again, will have a conſiderable allowance made, ſo as to render it an object to the purchaſer.

Philad. May 4, 1789.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

THE ſubſcriber's well-known Plantation, in Harford county, Maryland, containing 420 acres, one half of which are cleared, about 50 acres are in meadow, and ſet with timothy graſs, and 100 more may be eaſily made, as it has the advantage of being well watered, equal to any in the ſtate. There are on ſaid land, a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and other convenient outhouſes, with a good merchant-mill, having an excellent pair of French burrs, a pair of Colognes, and bolting-cloths ſuitable for merchant work: Alſo a good ſaw-mill, conveniently ſituated for timber. This plantation hath three apple and one peach orchard, of the beſt kind of fruit, and is watered by a variety of fine ſprings; beſides, it is moſt pleaſantly ſituated within a mile and a half of Bell-Air (the ſeat of juſtice) eight miles from Abingdon, nine from Joppa, twenty from Baltimore, and two miles from the Little-Falls Quaker meeting-houſe, and is in as healthy a ſpot as any in the ſtate of Maryland. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may depend on having this deſirable plantation on the moſt reaſonable terms, for *Dry Goods* and *Caſh*. For particulars, enquire of § 4w JACOB BULL, ſen.

Harford county, April 13, 1789.

N. B. The above mills and 80 acres of land will be ſold ſeparate if the purchaſer chuſes, and reaſonable credit will be given for part of the above lands by the ſubſcriber.

VENDUE STORE,

At DANIEL COOPER's Ferry.

THE Subſcriber having opened a Vendue Store at Daniel Cooper's Ferry, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey----takes this method to inform his Friends and the Public, that all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, will be received by him at his houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door to the Croſs Keys, where they will be delivered to the purchaſer on payment of the price they may be ſtruck off at by Public Auction. The Sales will in general be by Sample, in the ſame manner as Public Sales are conducted in London, and other trading cities in Europe. The public may be aſſured of the utmoſt impartiality and candour being uſed in conducting the ſame; he being convinced that nothing ſhort thereof can inſure ſucceſs to his preſent undertaking. Conſcious that it is his duty to act with the ſtricteſt fidelity the part of a diſintereſted agent and factor to both buyer and ſeller, no bargain will be concluſive and binding on the purchaſer until the goods are compared with the ſample, and found agreeable thereto.

Sales at the above Store will be ſubject

to the following charges, and no other:

Groceries one and a quarter per cent.
Other Merchandize two and a half per cent.

The ſtated days of Sale for Dry Goods, are Mondays in the forenoon, and Thurſdays in the afternoon: and for Groceries, Tueſdays and Fridays in the afternoon.

He has provided large and convenient ſtores for the reception of Merchandize that requires inſpection before expoſed to ſale.

As he has undertaken this buſineſs at the inſtance of moſt of the Merchants and many of his Friends, he flatters himſelf, from his knowledge thereof, aided by conſtant attention, and the moſt exact punctuality, he will be able to ſatisfy the Public, that the confidence they may place in him will be of utility to them, as well as beneficial to himſelf.

March 30. JOHN CHALONER.

Money will be advanced on Goods depoſited for Sale.

Tin Ware Manufactory.

JACOB WHEATON

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs, in all its various branches, at his manufactory on the North Side of *Market-ſtreet*, five doors below *Second-ſtreet*, where he manufactures *TIN WARE* of all kinds. Any perſon that will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, either by *wholeſale* or *retail*, may depend on having good ware at a LOW PRICE, and their orders punctually obeyed.

At the ſame time returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the encouragement he has already received, hoping by his cloſe attention to buſineſs for a continuance of the ſame.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1789.

Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, April 20, 1789.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 13th day of this inſt. a Dutch ſervant man, named *John Zaps*, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, round faced, and dark complexion, long hair combed back; had on when he went away a brown cloth coat, lately turned, with wooden buttons, corduroy jacket, buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, his ſhirt is new flaxen linen, and a felt hat half worn, bound round. He has been in the country about one year and nine months, and talks bad Engliſh. He has lived with me about one year and a half, and obtained leave to go to Philadelphia the Seventh-day before, to keep Eaſter, and has not returned. He had the ſame liberty laſt year, and was faithful in returning agreeable to his promiſe. Any perſon taking up the ſaid ſervant, and confining him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home. † WILLIAM EACHUS, jun.

TO BE SOLD.

On *WEDNESDAY*, the 13th of May, at the *Merchant's Coffee-Houſe* in Second-ſtreet, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

Will be expoſed to Public Sale,

By the Adminiſtrators of *Joſeph Pemberton*, deceaſed, purſuant to an Order of the Orphans Court---The following

Real Eſtate and Lots of Ground;

Situate in the Townſhip of Moyamenſing, on the ſouth ſide of South-ſtreet, about two miles from the city Court-Houſe, *viz.*

No. 1. A LOT on the weſt ſide of Sobers's lane, adjoining land of George Leſher on the ſouth, lot No. 6 on the eaſt, and No. 2 on the north, containing two acres and 44 perches.

No. 2. A Lot adjoining the above (No. 1) on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 3 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 48 perches.

No. 3. A Lot adjoining No. 2 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 4 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 52 perches.

No. 4. A Lot adjoining No. 3 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 5 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 56 perches.

No. 5. A Lot adjoining No. 4 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, a lane lately laid out, called Pemberton's lane (running from Sobers's lane to lot No. 15, for the accommodation of contiguous lots) on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 60 perches.

No. 6. A Lot adjoining land of George Leſher on the ſouth, No. 7 on the weſt, Pemberton's lane on the north, and lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 7. A Lot adjoining G. Leſher on the ſouth, No. 8 on the weſt, Pemberton's lane on the north, and No. 6 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 8. A Lot adjoining G. Leſher on the ſouth, No. 15 on the weſt, Pembertons's lane on the north, and No. 7 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 9. A Lot adjoining Pemberton's lane on the ſouth, No. 10 on the weſt, No. 11 on the north, and James Pemberton on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 114 perches.

No. 10. A Lot adjoining Pemberton's lane on the ſouth, No. 15 and No. 13 on the weſt, No. 12 on the north, and No. 9 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 28 perches.

No. 11. A Lot adjoining No. 9 on the ſouth, No. 12 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and James Pemberton's land on the eaſt, containing 3 acres and 5 perches.

No. 12. A Lot adjoining No. 10 on the ſouth, No. 13 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and No. 11 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 78 perches.

No. 13. A Lot adjoining No. 15 on the ſouth, No. 14 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, No. 12 and No. 10 on the eaſt, containing 3 acres.

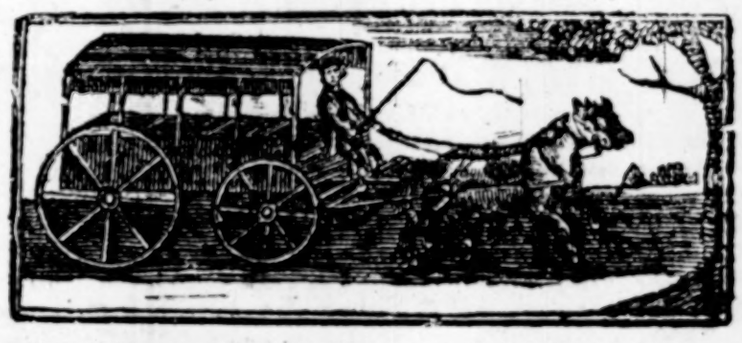
No. 14. A Lot adjoining No. 15 on the ſouth, Lawrence Sickle and Robert Erwin's land on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and No. 13 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 112 perches.

No. 15. A two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe 38 by 18 feet, 2 rooms on a floor, with a two ſtory Brick Kitchen at the ſouth end, a handſome Piazza 10 feet wide, extending along the front, rear and north end, and a court-yard encloſed with a palliſade fence and brick wall, back of which are a Brick Coach-houſe and ſtables 24 by 20 feet, a ſhed 44 feet in length, for the accommodation of cattle, and a good brick neceſſary. The Lot is bounded on the weſt by Robert Erwin and Sarah Rhoads, on the ſouth by John Sobers's eſtate and George Leſher, on the eaſt by No. 8 and Pemberton's lane, and on the north by lots No. 10. 13 and 14, containing 14 acres 66 perches; on which there is a large garden with a few aſparagus beds, &c. and an apple orchard, containing between 40 and 50 trees; beſides which there is a variety of fruit, ſuch as plumbs, peaches, cherries, pears and apricots, diſperſed around the premiſes, with a pump of good water.

One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in three months without intereſt, when a good title will be made to the purchaſers; and in caſe any purchaſer fails to comply with theſe terms he is to abide by any loſs which may happen by a ſecond ſale.

A Plan of the above Lots will be exhibited at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe and at the ſubſcriber's.

CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney
April 24. to *Ann Pemberton.*



THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he means to run a Stage and two Horſes from Philadelphia, to Meſſrs. Gray's ferry, twice a day, to commence the 15th inſt. to ſtart at 5 o'clock in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon, and return, at Two Shillings and Six-pence each paſſenger.

Thoſe gentlemen and ladies who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, by leaving a note at his houſe in Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian Queen tavern, ſhall be immediately attended to.

† RICHARD HUNT.

N. B. HORSES and CHAIRS to let.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1789.

College, Academy and Charitable School of PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 15th, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſeveral ſchools in this ſeminary are now opened upon their ancient foundation, as follows, viz.

1. The CHARITABLE SCHOOL, viz. The *Boys*, under Mr. *Oliphant*, and the *Girls*, under Mrs. *Davis*, as uſual.

2. The ACADEMY, viz. The *Engliſh* Grammar School, and the School for the practical branches of Mathematics, under the Rev. *William Rogers*, A. M. as Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory.

3. The LATIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, under *James Davidſon*, A. M. Profeſſor of Humanity, or of the Latin and Greek Languages.

4. The COLLEGE, or Philoſophy Schools, under the ſubſcriber, as Provoſt, and the Rev. *John Andrews*, D. D. lately appointed a Profeſſor in the Sciences; and for further aſſiſtance in thoſe Schools, a Vice-Provoſt will in due time be appointed.

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. *Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.*

Newtown, April 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, and tract of 150 acres of land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, witin one mile of Newtown, bounded by lands of Gerardus Wynkoop, Henry Wynkoop, Eſqrs. Abraham Dubois, and Neſhaminy creek; There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and other out buildings, ſeveral ſprings of excellent water, two apple orchards and other fruit trees, upwards of 30 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made, great part of which is rich bottom on ſaid creek, the remainder beautifully watered by never failing ſprings, the whole is in with beſt kinds of graſs, moſtly timothy, 25 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared land of a good quality, divided into four fields. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property late of William Hibbs, deceaſed, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Newton, May 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, a certain Tract of 225 acres and 61 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. of land, ſituate in Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris, & Co. Arthur Irwin, John Chapman, John Niff and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the property of Chriſtopher Sigafous, by JACOB BENNETT, Sheriff

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Center Houſe, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, April 27.

WAS detained at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, the 30th day of March laſt, a large BAY MARE, branded with the letters I. R. Suppoſed to be ſtolen by a perſon who ſaid he came from near Shrewſbury, in Eaſt-Jerſey, his name Benijah Harvey. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM READ.

N. B. The ſaid Benijah Harvey produced a certificate to a Juſtice of the Peace in Philadelphia, ſigned John Toan, importing that he ſold ſaid Mare to ſaid Harvey, and the certificate was witneſſed with the name of John Combs, a Juſtice of Middleſex, the truth of which being doubted, Harvey diſappeared. †

Three Hundred Dozen of Graſs and Cradling Scythes,

And a large aſſortment of Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

Alſo the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*,

Spades and Shovels,	*Plain Irons, Axes,*
Tobacco Hoes,	*Drawing Knives.*

And as he means to carry on theſe branches extenſively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a ſteady attention, in having them well finiſhed, and ſelling as low as he poſſibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

Water Line of Stages,

From Philadelphia to Baltimore.

AFTER Monday, the 13th inſtant, this line will ſtart from Mr. James Thompſon's in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays-- proceed to Charleſtown, and take the packets of Meſſrs. Howell and Thomas, who have run them in this way theſe five years with ſo much reputation, and as they are ſo noted, there need nothing more to be ſaid, but to inform the public, there will be preparations for the paſſengers (as uſual) to exceed moſt of the public-houſes on the continent.

N. B. The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, 20*ſ*, and 150 weight of baggage the ſame price.

THE MAIL STAGE

WILL ſtart from the above Stage-Houſe, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, as uſual; ſo that the public will be accommodated with a ſtage from that office every day in the week, Sundays excepted. The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, 35*ſ*, and 150 weight of baggage the ſame price. KERLINS, & Co.

N. B. A Stage will likewiſe ſtart from Baltimore, for Philadelphia, every day in the week, Saturdays excepted.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, firſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, in September laſt, a yearling BULL, of a black colour, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſpoſed of as the law directs, by me

March 24, 1789. ¶ JAMES FEW.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.